Missouri River Spring Rise

Summary for the Spring Rise public meeting

July 28, 2005

Working groups

- Plenary Committee
- Technical Working groups:
 - Pallid Sturgeon/Fish & Wildlife
 - Hydrology/ Water Quality
 - Socio-economic
 - Historical, Cultural and Burial Sites

Factors being considered

- 1st spring rise (March) timing, magnitude, rates of rise and fall
- Inter-rise flows
- 2nd spring rise (May?) timing, magnitude, rates of rise and fall
- Stop protocols and/or prorating of the spring rise during drought
- Stop protocols for the spring rise during high flow conditions

Key Impacts of a spring rise

- During dry periods, a spring rise will accelerate reductions in reservoir levels and reductions in navigation service.
- A spring rise increases the risk of downstream flooding.

Key question: how to maximize the benefits to the pallid sturgeon and minimize these negative impacts?

Spring rise – peak vs plateau

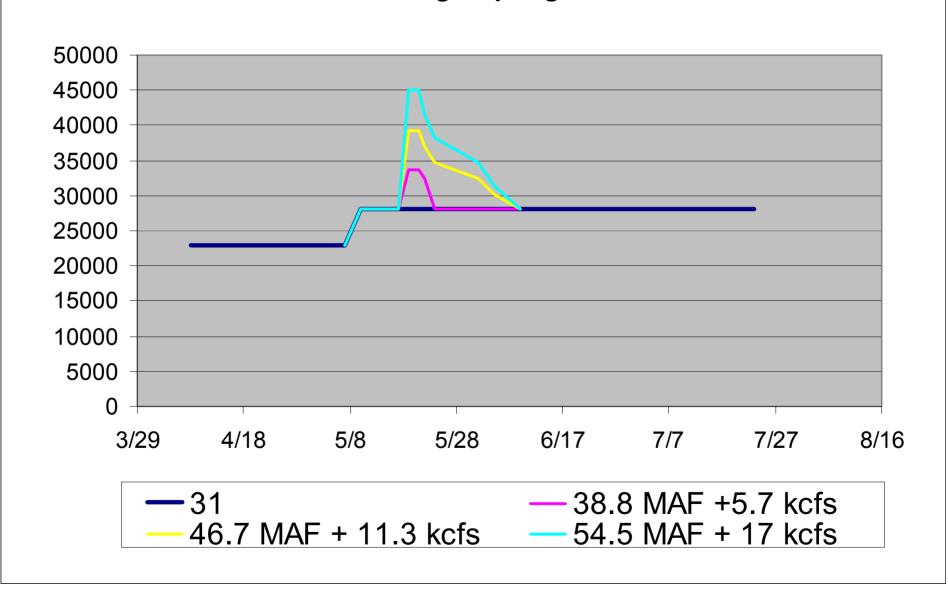
- The BiOp's spring rise includes a one week ramp up, two weeks at the peak, and a week ramp down.
- Through this process we have agree a "peak" spring rise is preferable to the BiOp's "plateau" spring rise.
 This saves water during droughts and reduces risk to downstream flooding.



Stop protocols and/or prorating the spring rise

- Discussing stopping the spring rise when the system storage is above 58.5 MAF.
- Discussing the concept of reducing the magnitude of the spring rise as reservoir levels fall (prorating) and precludes.

Prorating a spring rise



More factors being discussed

- Could providing the Corps flexibility in timing of a spring rise be used to reduce risks downstream?
- How would a spring rise attenuate as it moves downstream?

Plan development

- There has been significant interaction between the working groups and between the working groups and the plenary.
- Within this context, each of the working groups has developed one or two plans for consideration by the plenary group.

